

M'CARTHY IS CONFIRMED

Chamber Land Plan Strongly Opposed

GOVERNOR MCCARTHY'S POLICIES

Constructive businesslike methods to be followed in directing affairs of the Territory to meet present and future needs.

Land problem to be handled without gloves. The homesteader's interests are to be conserved and food and sugar production is to be maintained. Governor McCarthy opposed to repeal of the so-called "twenty-five persons" clause of the Organic Act.

Waikiki reclamation project to be carried out and work on it to start at once.

Civic center plans to be carried out with as little delay as possible.

Only one or two changes to be made in department heads. One of these is in department of public works.

Col. Charles J. McCarthy has been confirmed by the senate of the United States as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. A personal cable message was received by him from Senator Shafroth, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, announcing the confirmation. No details were given. The message consisted of the single word "confirmed."

Whether Colonel McCarthy will be instructed by cable to qualify and take office immediately, or whether he will have to wait for the arrival of his commission is not yet known. However, in view of the fact that the legislature has been called to convene in special session a week from tomorrow, it is considered probable that he will be instructed to assume office immediately and that within the week he will be inaugurated.

Governor McCarthy last night gave a comprehensive outline of the policies to be followed by his administration. In general these will be along broad constructive lines, a program of upbuilding of the widest scope, which contemplates not only present needs and problems, but takes account also of the future growth and expansion of the Territory and particularly of the future progress of the city of Honolulu.

Hawaii's land problem is to be grappled with and solved, but the solution will not involve the sacrifice of the interests of the homesteader, for Governor McCarthy is definitely opposed to the project lately advanced by the chamber of commerce and endorsed by the outgoing administration of shutting the door in the face of the homesteader by repealing the so-called "twenty-five persons" clause of the Organic act of the Territory.

WAIKIKI RECLAMATION

The Waikiki reclamation project is to be carried out practically at once, as plans for the work, both as regards engineering and financing are now so far advanced that it is believed that actual work may be started in a length of time measured by days. Honolulu's other big improvement project, the building of a civic center that will extend from the Capitol square to the sea, taking in adjoining areas, also will be carried out with as little delay as possible.

FORBES AND HOBBY TO GO

Governor McCarthy has not yet made public appointments he will make.

"There will be only one or two changes," he said last night. "One will be in the board of public works."

This means that Maj. Charles Forbes, who has been retained on the Territory's books as superintendent of public works since he was called into the federal army service some six months ago when he left Honolulu, and W. R. Hobby, who has been acting superintendent of the department, are to be supplanted. It is reported authoritatively that Delbert G. Metzger of Hilo will be named territorial treasurer, to succeed Colonel McCarthy, and another report fairly well authenticated is that Dr. J. S. B. Pratt will be succeeded as head of the health department by an appointee who will not be a physician. Doctor Pratt, it is stated, will be asked to retain a place in the health department, as his abilities as a sanitarian are well recognized. Magistrate Harry Irwin, recently appointed deputy attorney general, is slated for the office of attorney general, according to report, while he will be succeeded as magistrate by Attorney Bert Lightfoot.

Precisely what action Governor McCarthy will take to meet the Nation's requirements in the Territory's production of sugar and solve the land problem has not yet been stated. The Governor said, however, that he believed that a means of caring for the homesteader and of also keeping up the cultivation of lands on which leases have expired and are expiring can be worked out.

KNOWS THE LAND SITUATION

Interests that have been openly charged with seeking selfishly to take advantage of the present world crisis and under a specious and beguiling plea of patriotism to have set in motion what has been called a land grab, have in the new Governor to deal with a man who has been in close touch with all the elements of the general land problem for a matter of thirty years.

Expressing the belief that cultivation of sugar land can be continued without change of the Organic act, although leases are expiring, Governor McCarthy said that all interests in the land question, large and small, will be given all they are entitled to, and in solving the land problem the interests of the settler are to have as much weight as any. He said he had in mind a method

OUR GOVERNOR



CHARLES J. MCCARTHY, WHO HAS BEEN CONFIRMED AS EXECUTIVE HEAD OF THE TERRITORY

of meeting the situation. This, he intimated, would be given in detail in his inaugural address.

PLANS FOR BIG PROJECT

The general plan of the Waikiki reclamation project, the purpose of which is to meet future needs of the city and provide homes for a greatly increased population in the inundated area of seven hundred acres contemplates the dredging of a great canal approximately a mile in length from the sea. The filling of the inundated area is to be accomplished by using the material dredged out of the canal.

It is proposed to do the work in units and assess costs against owners of property benefitted in such a manner that the improvement will pay for itself while it is being made. To start the work \$110,000 is now available in the sanitation fund and by financing amounts due to the Territory from other reclamation projects that have been carried out, it is believed the amount on hand can be increased to \$300,000. The work is to be started at the sea and the first land to be reclaimed will be that within the limits of the Fort De Russy reservation on which an extensive program of building is now being worked out by army engineers anticipating the reclamation work the Territory is to do. The first unit of the work which may be started in the next ninety days will carry the canal across Kalakaua Avenue.

CIVIC CENTER PLANS

One definite step toward carrying out the general plan for the civic center is a measure that may be proposed at the special session of the legislature. This will be in the form of a resolution authorizing the administration to take steps to acquire by condemnation of other means from owners property needed to carry out the plan for a civic center. Governor McCarthy believes that in this manner the Territory can move to acquire the land without having funds in hand as after property is acquired by condemnation a period of two years will be given in which to make payment.

The civic center plan is to be carried out in cooperation with the United States government whose buildings for use of the army are to be a part of the ultimate civic center group.

FOOD COMMISSION FIXES RICE PRICE

Takes Drastic Action, For First Time, In Absence of Executive Officer J. F. Child

In the absence of its executive officer, J. F. Child, the food commission yesterday for the first time took advantage of the price-fixing power given it by the legislature. A price on rice, in excess of which that commodity may not be sold, was fixed by the commission. A proclamation was issued fixing the price of rice by the bag of 100 pounds at 8¢.

The legislature, in the act providing for the creation of the food commission, gave it very broad powers, powers which, however, it has hitherto exercised to only a limited extent. Price fixing has not been among its activities, until yesterday.

It is true that in certain instances Mr. Child has fixed maximum prices, as in the case of fish, but in so doing

he acted in his capacity of federal food administrator, not as executive officer of the territorial food commission.

The action of the food commission yesterday was taken in the form of the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved that the Food Commission of the Territory of Hawaii after investigation and believing that the circumstances justify and the public interest requires this action and that the price fixed by the following regulation is reasonable, does hereby in the exercise of its authority under Act 221 of the Session Laws of 1917 of the Territory of Hawaii, and of every other authority and power it hereunto inhering, make and establish the following regulation and direct that the same shall be duly published as provided by said statute.

"The price at which Hawaiian grown rice shall be sold by the bag of 100 pounds, within the Territory of Hawaii is hereby fixed at eight dollars (\$8.00) and no higher price shall be charged."

The Japanese newspapers are giving much publicity to the Red Cross work and the Nippon Jiji has donated a full-page advertisement concerning the coming drive.

COMBINATION TOO FISHY FOR ASHFORD

Judge Uses Plain Language in Dismissing Bill Filed By Fishing Companies

"The idea of these gentlemen, who have been publicly recognized as profiteers, fattening off of the interests of the public, now coming and asking to be recognized as public benefactors, and that it is because of the welfare of the dear public that they come before a court of equity, is absurd. There are divers kinds of camouflage but I have not seen anything that quite equals this. I consider this an unmeritorious and disreputable proceeding."

Judge Ashford indulged in some plain talk yesterday when he sustained the demurrer in the case of Hawaiian Tuna Packing Company, the Hawaiian Fisheries Company and the Honolulu Fishing Company against the Pacific Fishing Company and M. Yamashiro. The action was brought through a bill in equity to compel the defendant to enter into an agreement with the plaintiff companies to control the price of aku, used for bait by the deep sea fishermen. When the proposed agreement was first announced it was heralded with a great blare of trumpets from the local representative of the federal food administration as a "solution of the high cost of fish problem."

It was asserted by the plaintiffs that the defendants agreed to enter the combination which was proposed, but later withdrew such agreement and an order to show cause why the Pacific Fishing Company should not join with the plaintiff companies was sought. The plaintiffs were represented by Thompson & Cathcart and the defendants by Andrews & Pittman. The latter entered a demurrer and it was during the course of the argument, or rather when he ended the argument, that the circuit court judge proceeded to "call a spade a spade except when he called it a damned old shovel."

Interrupts Argument
B. A. Vitousek, of the counsel for the plaintiffs, had been presenting the arguments against the demurrer and for the issuance of the order to show cause when he was suddenly interrupted by the court and Judge Ashford said:

"I think I will call a period to the argument. You are not able to convince me and I am ready to decide this demurrer. The claim that you put forth—and I observe you are hardly able to suppress a smile when you do it—that this is an agreement for the interest of the public—well, of course, that is so transparent as to make one either wishful or angry as his particular inclination or disposition may direct."

"The idea of these gentlemen, who have been publicly recognized as profiteers, fattening off of the interests of the public, now coming and asking to be recognized as public benefactors and that it is because of the welfare of the dear public that they come before a court of equity is absurd. There are divers kinds of camouflage, but I have not seen anything that quite equals this. I consider this an unmeritorious and disreputable proceeding."

Public Don't See

How a combination of the four fish companies, as favored by Food Administrator J. F. Child, to control the aku fishing industry and the price of such fish, largely used as bait, would lower prices was never quite clear to the public. They are supposed to be competing companies and such an agreement as was proposed would eliminate such competition and would permit the arbitrary fixing of a price by the companies. These companies Child expected to "control" through their licenses, to dictate a price at which they should sell. It might have worked almost as well as the fixing of a price for fish and the permitting the auctioneer to make the "fixed price" the minimum or upset price no matter how large a supply was in the market, a plan which Eben Low cast to the winds when he auctioned off fish last week.

Fishermen's Plaint

As a part of the camouflage behind which the fishing companies hid, while one at least was paying 120 percent dividends in addition to large salaries to stockholders, was the complaint of fishermen that the price of aku for bait was so high that fish prices had to be correspondingly elevated. To lower the price of aku the same companies that were supposed to be in competition for its sale were combining. It has been shown that some of these companies loan the money to buy the aku which they sell, to secure the fuel and the provisioning and outfitting of the fishing boats and have their finger in the pudding that is made by the auctioneers. The apparent assumption was they would lower the price if all competition were to be eliminated.

FINAL FIGURES UPON LIBERTY LOAN TOLD

Announcement of final figures of the Third Liberty Loan sales made yesterday by G. H. Buttolph amount to \$4,664,750, lacking only final figures from the bank in Wailuku of C. D. Lufkin. This is the total for the entire Territory.

In addition, there is a sum of \$15,750 comprising bond purchases at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, which is sent direct to Washington, and \$20,000 purchased by the Standard Oil Company, which is allocated to Honolulu. If added to Hawaii's figures the grand total is \$4,710,500.

Hawaii's quota was \$3,614,000. The number of subscribers to the loan totaled 15,750.

Manoa Makes Good Time With Tow Despite Head Winds

Disabled Steamer Drifted Nearly Two Hundred Miles From Position At Time of Accident; Cause of Damage To Be Investigated

After bucking exceedingly heavy currents, seas and head winds since last Sunday evening the Matson steamer Manoa arrived back in port yesterday afternoon with the big, disabled steamer for which she was despatched a week ago Thursday evening. In spite of the bulk of the steamer which she was sent to rescue, and her unwieldiness as a tow, the Matson steamer logged an average of 8.4 knots an hour on the return voyage to Honolulu.

So far as can be ascertained the loss of the propeller by the disabled ship was the result of "an accident of the sea," and due to a flaw in the tail shaft, which was twisted off about eight inches outside of the bulk of the stern and near the rudder.

To Make Investigation
An official investigation will be conducted to determine the actual cause of the breaking of the tail shaft, but it is doubtful if the findings will ever be made public. Opinion among the men of the crew of the vessel appears to differ as to whether the damage to the vessel was by intent or accident. Some of them say that they believe wear or action of water on the shaft caused it to twist off. Others say sarcastically, lacking any proof of their suspicions:

"Oh, it was an accident all right—like all those we are having now."

Fortunately the disabled steamer, a single screw vessel, has equipment aboard for replacing her tail shaft and rudder as soon as she is partially discharged and placed on the Inter-Island drydock. Because of this her delay here will not be so long as would otherwise be necessary.

It is estimated that it will take about two days to get her old shaft out, and equally as long to get the new one installed. After this the propeller hub will have to be placed on the new shaft and the propeller blades put in position, which may take another two or three days to complete the job.

Start Unloading Cargo

In order to hasten the work as much as possible, a stowage order was put aboard the vessel immediately after she was docked yesterday afternoon to begin the working of discharging her so she can be placed on the dock.

The disabled steamer was about 300 miles from Honolulu when the accident happened and moving along at a rate of 200 miles every twenty-four hours. Without warning the propeller dropped off, and she was left foundering from Wednesday noon until about four o'clock the following Sunday afternoon, when she was picked up by the Matson rescue ship.

Red To Tow

Captain Soule, master of the Manoa, reports that he had little trouble in getting a line to the disabled steamer, but says he had some difficulty on account of her bulk and the heavy current, seas and head wind, to tow her back to Honolulu.

The disabled ship drifted nearly two hundred miles from the position where the accident happened. Her distance, as ascertained from Honolulu when she was picked up, the Manoa was approximately 980 miles.

Only the fact that the Manoa is especially equipped with towing machinery made it possible for Captain Soule to average more than 200 miles a day on the return voyage to Honolulu of his steamer and the disabled ship. The towing equipment consists of an engine on the barge deck, which has machinery automatically to take up or let out the slack of the towing cable.

The Manoa dropped her tow off port and three tugs passed lines to the disabled steamer. A miscalculation caused one of the tugs to get her line across those of the astropod, and then the cable jammed up around the first steaming propeller. The jammed line was cast loose from the big steamer and the tug with the fouled propeller came into the harbor where the line was cleared, after which she helped to bring the steamer to a pier.

BICYCLE AND AUTO COLLIDE AT MARKET

David Nawal, champion bicycle rider of the Islands, who last year made a record ride around Oahu, received a lacerated leg which had to be treated at the emergency hospital, as the result of a collision with an automobile early yesterday morning near the fish market.

The automobile, No. 1200, is said by the police to have been driven by Jack Allen. It was going at a moderate rate of speed when a misunderstanding as to the direction it was about to turn caused the accident, according to the police report.

When about ten feet Ewa of Kekaulike Street, Nawal saw the automobile approaching down King Street, which turned suddenly into the side street near the bicycle market. Nawal was about five feet in front of the machine and headed toward Waikiki attempted to avoid a collision by also turning into Kekaulike Street, but was forced by the momentum of his wheel to run into the automobile less than five feet from the King and Kekaulike corner.

A cousin of Nawal's was riding on a bicycle with him, but escaped injury, and little damage was done to the bicycle.